

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 59.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 11,242.

HOME AFFAIRS.

THE GUILLOTINE TO FALL ON REPUBLICAN NECKS.

Louisville Excited Over the Bowmen Affair.—Bush of Immigrants—Indian Raiders—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

AN EXCITED MOB.

Louisville, Ky., Still the Scene of Great Excitement.

Louisville April 29th.—Serious alarm was created throughout the city shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, by reason of the sounding of the "riot alarm" on the fire bells. As it was supposed that a riot was in progress, a great crowd rushed towards the jail, where the troops are on guard. It was afterwards learned that the alarm was sounded for the assembly of all the local troops at their armories.

HARASSED BY THE MOB.

Louisville, April 29th.—(R. M.)—The Mayor late this afternoon issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to remain at home to-night and avoid all gatherings, adding that he would do all in his power to preserve good order, etc. While the Mayor was inditing his proclamation 500 men gathered in front of Leiderkraus Hall. The janitor refused them admittance, and the police were endeavoring to disperse them, when Dr. Berry, a well-known physician, mounted a barrel and said: "Since the brutal assault on Miss Bowman, none of our women and children felt any security, and there was nothing to be done in this case but to

LYNCH THE NEGRO FIENDS.

The law had again and again failed to punish murderers. If this crime was not atoned for, the chances would be missed to set a terrible example to the hundreds of idle, worthless and thieving negroes who infested the alleys and slums of the city.

The doctor was cheered frequently. The meeting afterwards adjourned to a hall near by, where the names of about 100 citizens who it was believed, would join an organized effort to lynch the negroes, were selected. Other speeches were made, and it was determined to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow at the Court-house.

THE MOB WITHOUT A LEADER.

Despite the Mayor's proclamation, all the squares about the jail to-night are densely packed with men. Beyond keeping them about half a block back, no efforts have been made to disperse them. On Market street about 100 men are marching up and down, each with a rope tied to his arm. The mob appears so far to have no leader, and seem to be watching for something to turn up. The police and militia are determined to defend the jail, and if an attempt is made in the night, or the morning, there will be bloodshed.

NO HOPE FOR THE POOR GIRL.

Jessie Bowman is still suffering intensely, and the physicians say there is no hope for her recovery.

THE TROOPS AT THE JAIL.

LATER—1 P. M.—The soldiers have just been marched from the army to the jail, and are now stationed there. A Gatling gun squad is also on hand. Ten thousand people are surging to and fro on Jefferson street, but a good order prevails.

THE CROWD DISPERSING.

Louisville (Ky.), April 29th.—At 12:30 a. m. the crowd about the Court-house square had dwindled down to 300 or 400 people, and these are dispersing gradually. Three hundred and fifty soldiers, with a Gatling gun, and 150 armed police, still stand guard at the jail.

CIVIL SERVICE VICTIMS.

Two Republicans—Trotter & Who Are Turned Out.

Washington, April 29th.—The President has recently been devoting some time to the claims of rival candidates for the position of Collector of Customs at Portland, Ore. F. W. Shurter, the present Collector, has been asked for two years to resign, which was done, and he is now the Deputy Collector. All efforts to secure his removal have heretofore been fruitless. As the Oregon spring elections are approaching, the wisdom of filling this important office by a Democrat has been urged. Trotter, who is a strong advocate of the party, has written to the President, and it is expected the appointment will be made some time during the next month.

The leading candidates for the place are Hyman A. Frank, Frank Lodge, and it looks as though Abraham, who is very strongly opposed, would get the place.

ANOTHER HEAD TO FALL.

Washington, April 29th.—(Special)—There is a great contest over the appointment of Consul-General to Paris, an office the salary of which is \$5,000, exclusive of per diem. The United States Government has been asked for two years to remove George Walker, a Republican appointee. There are candidates for the position from every State in the Union, with the exception of Nevada. California presents the strongest claim for the office, and it is not improbable that the post may be given to the Golden State. William Le Britton, of San Francisco, is a candidate for the place, and he is said to be backed by the German and Italian mercantile and banking interests here among Californians. The impression here among Californians is that Le Britton will not receive the appointment.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS.

How Manufactures, Finances, Etc., Are Affected by the Interstate Law.

New York, April 29th.—(R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Record)—The Pacific Coast states have doubled their charge with much interruption of business that does not belong to it. But during the past week evidence has multiplied of its harmful effects. By convincing the railroad's owners that they could profitably if not legally terminate their contracts with the railroads, the Commissars have succeeded in getting the railroads to do more for the other states than all the demagogues in the United States combined could or would do, except to-morrow when it will come to light.

THE BASEBALL RECORD.

IRVINGTON, April 29th.—Colored baseball players from the Atlantic seaboard are likely to interfere with Parliamentary action, in order that members may devote their exclusive attention to legislative duties.

THE JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

Louisville, April 29th.—Several yachts have been entered for the Jubilee race, and it is probable that more will be added to the list of competition before the entries close.

A HOME THRUST.

The George McGlynn Party Receive a Severe Rebuke.

New York, April 29th.—[Special].—The *Tablet*, the organ of the Archibishop, in a two-column article bitterly attacks Henry George and McGlynn. The article closes with the following words: "The working-men's movement to-day has made marvelous progress under the guidance of the principles which the Catholic faith contains, and whose truth is diffused among our children. The document which Cardinal Gibbons submitted to the Holy Father organized labor to testimony to the actual and essential union of religion with the sentiments and aspirations of labor, and is an emphatic approbation of its attitude toward monopoly. The working-men's movement to-day has made marvelous progress under the guidance of the principles which the Catholic faith contains, and whose truth is diffused among our children. The document which Cardinal Gibbons submitted to the Holy Father organized labor to testimony to the actual and essential union of religion with the sentiments and aspirations of labor, and is an emphatic approbation of its attitude toward monopoly."

THE TRENCHES OF THE COMICAL.

New York, April 29th.—The Italian of the National line, brings 1,350 immigrants in the steerage, the largest compartment of steamship. They are principally English, Scotch and Germans, with a few French. The majority are well-to-do farmers, and expect to go west.

A DULL AFFAIR.

Louisville (Ky.), April 29th.—James H. Morrissey, arranged to-day for the murder of his cousin, Fisher Marcus, on February 10, 1886. The execution was without a contest. A ballot will be taken Tuesday.

BURNED AT SEA.

SACRAMENTO (Calif.), April 29th.—The British steamship *Portuguese* from the British Isles, bound for New York, was burned 30 miles off the Atlantic yesterday afternoon. The officers held that they have already sustained large aggregate losses. Thus, while a re-action after the exceptional activity of March was predicted, a real and considerable disturbance of shipping results from the new law, and especially from the uncertainty of its requirements.

General reports of trade are nevertheless favorable, and the climate is expressed as being in good supply, though in demand at Nashville, and lighter at New Orleans. Collections continue fair, with improvement at Milwaukee and at the Lake ports. Trade is still slow, but the strike in building and manufacturing is still in progress, and is everywhere expressed.

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PREDATORY CALLERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.—Among the callers on the President at his public reception to-day were Mrs. Justice Field, accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Britt and Mrs. LeBritton, of San Francisco.

BOYCOTTED MEATS.

New York, April 29th.—[Special].—At the request of various Local Assemblies of the Butchers' Knights of Labor, a general boycott has been placed upon meats sold by the National Meat Consumers' Company the co-operative enterprise started by Charles Demores. It is claimed by the Knights that it is a monopoly, instead of a co-operative institution; that it destroys the occupation of New York butchers, and that Western dressed meats ought to be boycotted by the working people of the city, on general principles, any way.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

John Mackey, of Sacramento, Makes a Purchase in Tennessee.

Vienna bread, such as we have here, is understood to be materially different from that they enjoy in Austria.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SCHAEBELES WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

The Coercion Bill Discussed in the Commons Last Night—The Jubilee Yacht Race.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LEO'S PROPOSITION.

The Pope States His Terms of Reconciliation with Italy.

YAPNA, April 29th.—*Yapna* says the Vatican has the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Quirinal:

First.—The Pope will advise the Royal Archducal and Ducal families of Naples, Tuscany and Modena to renounce all claim to the sovereignty in favor of the Holy See.

Second.—The Pope will crown Humbert King, granting him and his Catholic descendants the Kingdom of Italy.

Third.—The Pope will give to Rome the territories including the Nine City and part of the Tiber shore, will be allotted permanently to the Pope, with absolute ruling and proprietary right.

Sixth.—A special Convention will be concluded fixing the amount that Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household.

CANADA.

A Curious Fact in Parliamentary Procedure.

OTTAWA, April 29th.—The *Times* of Montreal says:

"Wednesday, the 29th, the House of Commons will be in session to consider the Coercion Bill. The House will be open to the public, and the members will be invited to speak on the bill."

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GRIDLEY.

Brief Sketch of this Entertaining Place.

A MINIATURE CITY.

Some of Its Leading Industries and Enterprises.

ITS CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Unprecedented Fertility and Productivity of the Soil.

VARIED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Wonderful Variety and Excellent Quality of Fruits Grown and Their Markets.

BUTTE COUNTY—ITS INDUSTRIES.

General Bidwell's Celebrated Ranch Chico—Description of the Chico Hydraulic Mining Property—Lumber Supply, Etc.

Situated on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, in Butte county, about 70 miles from Sacramento, and nestling pleasantly among groves of the largest live oaks in California, lies the town of Gridley, with a population of about 1,500, composed of perhaps the most energetic and enterprising citizens of any town of its population on the Pacific coast. Its primitive condition of beauty has not been destroyed or marred by removing it to cultivation and improvement, as has too often been done by pioneers in their haste to utilize the land. The immense live oaks of the primate forest, with their huge boughs and large spreading branches clothed with bright evergreen foliage, have been allowed to remain, both in town and country, giving grateful shade and reflecting the glittering whiteness of the houses of the town and dotting the fields like the parks of Europe, as often represented in paintings, both ideal and real. And not for beauty alone have they been left. The dense shade they throw affords much grateful protection to stock when turned into the stubble fields in the fall after the grain has been harvested, when the sun shines with burning fervor in the midday of the late summer. Then, too, they look to the future when this section shall become thickly settled, and all the lands cleared; firewood, now so abundant, shall have become scarce, then, by removing a tree occasionally, they can keep

THEMSELVES PLENTILY SUPPLIED, And save both the cost and time of hauling it from the Feather river, from which their future supply will be drawn, when they have exhausted the supply in their neighborhood. But this eventuality need not be taken into account by this generation, nor even by the next, so abundant are the trees remaining standing and so large their size. Not a resident lot in the city but has several in their yards, and even in the streets, where they are close to the sidewalk and do not impede travel, to the sidewalk and do not impede travel, they are trimmed and allowed to remain.

But while it gives such a quiet and sylvan beauty to the town, it leads the casual visitor to believe the place much smaller than it is, as only by threading its many streets can one determine how great a population it contains. On close examination, Gridley presents many metropolitan characteristics seldom observed in rural towns. Its business houses are concentrated on one or two streets, and connected together and built in blocks mostly of brick, and evidently constructed for the business for which they are used. Its streets are narrow and deep, and filled with rubbish, cans, old boats, etc., and noticeable in many mining towns. Its sidewalks, of plank, of an average breadth of twelve feet, and all built on a single grade. Trees of different varieties—locust, California walnut, maple, elm, etc., are planted along the outer edge of the sidewalks. In fact, it is a MINIATURE CITY.

Another noticeable feature is the entire absence of unemployment in the town. Everyone is employed in either their trades or in business. The musical clang of the blacksmith's hammer, or the rippling of the carpenter's saw, is constantly heard, and the buzzing noise of the whirling machinery of the flour mill dispels all the gloom of the country village, and forces one almost to imagine that he is in a manufacturing town. The coming of the mill as it marks the hours of the relays of its employees deepens the impression. And this time of year, too, we are told is the most quiet, for all the time, with their men and teams are busily engaged in harvesting teams. In harvest time it indeed must be lively and bustling town when the crews of harvesting machines are in this vicinity and have their day off.

The styles of architecture of its business houses, residences, and churches are neat, tasteful and appropriate. The old California style is still to be seen, think from a dry goods box, with boards and battens nailed on the cracks, is somewhere seen. On the contrary, many of the buildings would be considered ornate even in a city, and all of them have a pleasing appearance, indicative of the prosperity and taste of the owners. Nor are the surrounding buildings nearly all of them being replaced, nearly all of them being replaced with white painted pickets, while some have the more costly scroll-work fence. The yards, too, have every trace of care and attention. In them can be found

FRUIT TREES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

From every clime; the orange, lemon, Japanese persimmon, sandwiched in between the peach, apricot, almond, pear, apple, etc., all neatly trimmed and with very healthy growth, proving practically the perfect adaption of both soil and climate for their production. Vegetables of every description, including domestic use, and their advanced growth at this season of the year was a marvel to one from the lower Sacramento basin. Beans, tomatoes, corn and other vegetables which are liable to injury from heavy frosts are seldom planted in the open air before April 10th in this locality. Gridley, however, has no such fears. Beans in

abundance are now seen in their gardens and growing in the fields, having been planted more than six weeks or two months previously. And their flowers, too, have a most beautiful and inviting appearance. Not a house but has its climbing roses or honeysuckle, and on many both the pillars and cornices of the porches were entirely hidden from view while the beds in the doorway were brilliant, etc., all to be under the fostering care of good ladies of the homes. One will travel far and observe closely before he will discover another town with natural and artificial attractive features as great as the town of Gridley.

THE NAME OF GRIDLEY.

From Whence the Name was Chosen—Some Facts about the Place.

Much misapprehension exists as to the man in whose honor the town of Gridley was named. It has been often published, and generally believed, that it was so called to perpetuate the name of Gridley, who made himself so famous in his efforts, during the late war, to aid the Sanitary Commission by the means of travel throughout this State with a sack of flour which would be auctioned off, then returned, resold, and so on, the entire proceeds being given to the Commission, that it would make him rich, such is not the fact. It was named after George Gridley, a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., born in 1815. With his relatives, when a child, he removed to Illinois, and after having been engaged in the auctioneering business with success, in 1850, became infected with the fever, he migrated to California, settling in Chico, and became engaged in the same business. He removed to Illinois in 1852, and again migrated to California in 1853, settling in Butte county, four miles north of the Buttes. Gradually by purchase and otherwise he became possessed of about 8,000 acres, including the present town site of Gridley. He also engaged in the sheep business, was remarkably successful, and became one of the wealthiest men in Northern California. He met with some reverses, however, before his death, which occurred in March, 1881, materially lessening the value of his estate. His wife and family are now living four miles west of Gridley, on the adobe lands, still possessed many hundreds of acres.

ITS SITUATION.

Gridley is located in Butte county, according to railroad surveys, it is exactly distant from Sacramento 60 miles, and nestling pleasantly among groves of the largest live oaks in California, lies the town of Gridley, with a population of about 1,500, composed of perhaps the most energetic and enterprising citizens of any town of its population on the Pacific coast. Its primitive condition of beauty has not been destroyed or marred by removing it to cultivation and improvement, as has too often been done by pioneers in their haste to utilize the land. The immense live oaks of the primate forest, with their huge boughs and large spreading branches clothed with bright evergreen foliage, have been allowed to remain, both in town and country, giving grateful shade and reflecting the glittering whiteness of the houses of the town and dotting the fields like the parks of Europe, as often represented in paintings, both ideal and real. And not for beauty alone have they been left. The dense shade they throw affords much grateful protection to stock when turned into the stubble fields in the fall after the grain has been harvested, when the sun shines with burning fervor in the midday of the late summer. Then, too, they look to the future when this section shall become thickly settled, and all the lands cleared; firewood, now so abundant, shall have become scarce, then, by removing a tree occasionally, they can keep

THE NEWSPAPER.

Gridley is possessed of one of the best weekly newspapers in Northern California.

It was established some eight years ago by C. N. Reed, one of the live men of the place, and to whose energy and push the town is greatly indebted for its prosperity and enterprise. He is a young man, about 33 years old, a thorough and competent printer, a vigorous writer, a true gentleman, a man of the world, has a pleasant home, and is a man believer in the great future of his section, and works assiduously in aid of all things that may help to develop this country.

BUSINESS AND TRADES.

There is more diversity in the occupations of the residents of Gridley than one would expect to find in a small town. In fact, one is surprised at their number and variety. But if people are aiming to make it a city and the commercial and manufacturing center of a large section, the stock of goods carried in by the merchants are as large as a fair in one tenth of the population, and the arrangement of the stores on business streets and goods displayed attractively in large show-windows give the place a decided metropolitan look. Below we give a list of the principal yards and warehouses, and trades of the town:

GENERAL TRADES.

Gridley is laid out on the modern plan with streets crossing each other at right angles, making the squares about 240 feet.

An acre twenty feet wide passes through the center of each square, running north and south. The streets running north and south are alphabetically named, and those east and west numerically. This plan we find to be a decided advantage, as it makes it easy to find a particular street, and as all the lands are clearly marked, and the boundaries are well defined, so that the town is easily navigated.

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An acre twenty feet wide passes through the center of each square, running north and south. The streets running north and south are alphabetically named, and those east and west numerically. This plan we find to be a decided advantage, as it makes it easy to find a particular street, and as all the lands are clearly marked, and the boundaries are well defined, so that the town is easily navigated.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....APRIL 20, 1887.

OUR OFFICIAL PAPER.

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange; who is also the agent for the Associated Press, Standard Grand Palace Hotel, News Stands; Market-street Ferry and Junction of Market and Market Street Newsstands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

TODAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Louisville, Ky., was the scene of great excitement throughout yesterday and last night, over the assault upon the girl Jessie Bowman.

Several prominent Missourians are charged with grave election frauds.

White Indians from Manitoba are raiding in Minnesota.

The English Parliament refuses a subsidy for the proposed steamship line from Victoria, B.C., to China.

Rain fell in many parts of the State yesterday.

The Record-Union to-day editorially treats of Calhoun, of the Waring sewage system, the outrage in Plumas, and the interstate law.

THE TRIBUTE TO CALHOUN.

The unveiling of the Calhoun statue in South Carolina on Monday with pomp and ceremony, brings the name of the great Southern statesman to the front of new prominence, and his remarkable career will be re-discussed for the thousandth time—not, however, with the probability that any new conclusions will be reached. The sincerity of John C. Calhoun will never be questioned by the impartial; nor will they attempt to justify the doctrines to which he held, and which were settled by the civil war beyond all possible revival. The nationality of the union of the States was to him repulsive, since, according to his view, a State alone possessed the right to define the bounds of duty and obligation of the citizen to the Federal Government. The great aim of his life was to effect the division of the Senate equally between the slave-holding and the free States. He would have no new States carved from Territories, except by equal division between freedom and slavery. In fact, this meant the insured supremacy of the South, since she could always count upon a degree of Northern support which would, with that of her own section, assure her dominion. Calhoun's idea of unity of the States was, indeed, only that of the convenient cohesion of sovereign States, not a union of the people of a nation, compact, and indissoluble by the act of any one or a group of States. In his celebrated speech of March 4, 1850, on the admission of California, he declared that the States of the South believed they could not remain in the Union under the conditions as they then were, because of the slavery agitation at the North, and the disturbance of equilibrium between the two sections as it stood when the Constitution was ratified. Throughout that masterly oration there is discoverable no thought that did not hinge upon the "two sections" idea, and the supposed encroachment by one upon the other, and the right of one to have such power in Congress as to "protect" itself against the other. Thus, to Calhoun the Union was only a condition of enforced peace between two "sections," all the natural forces of which impelled them to contention and separation. He saw that the North was rapidly outstripping the South in population and industry, and he could conceive of no equalizing remedy except preservation of political equality in Congress. Here, he declared in 1850, is the North with three millions of people in excess of the South, and with Delaware considered as neutral, with fifteen against fourteen States in the South, and with a heavy northern majority in the Electoral College. There is, he said, Northern preponderance in every department of the Government, and a concentration in it of the two elements which constitutes the Federal Government—majority of States and a majority of population; and so the North possesses the control of the entire Government. While declaiming that this consideration would bring on disunion, he agreed that the cords of the Union were too many and too strong to be suddenly snapped—it would be a work of time. Calhoun died in that year, but he was prophetic so far as forecasting the effort to dissolve the Union. It was in this remarkable oration that he declared the Union could be preserved only by adopting such measures as would satisfy the States of the Southern section that they could remain in the Union "consistently with their honor and their safety." The measures were not adopted; California came into the Union a free State; the war settled the question of the preservation of the Union, and the prophecy of Calhoun came to ashes. The status that has been the cause of the revival of old memories, is a tribute to a loving people to a man of great genius, a masterly mind, and one of the statesmen of the Nation whose name is interwoven with some of the most eventful years of her history. It is not probable, on the part of the South more than a tear to the past, but a personal tribute by South Carolina to one of the most brilliant minds in the galaxy of brilliant men that State has given to the Nation.

COLONEL WARING'S SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Los Angeles has invited Colonel Waring to examine that city, with a view to advising improvement of its drainage system. The distinguished sanitary engineer has completed his plans for San Diego, and very soon that city will enjoy a superior sewerage system. The method Colonel Waring favors, and which is that San Diego has adopted, and which Memphis put in 1880, embraces according to the Los Angeles Herald, large main drains fed by six-inch drains from side streets and four-inch drains from the houses, with extensions to and above the house-tops and left open-ended for ventilation. No rain water is admitted to the sewers—and consequently there are no street openings for escape of gases—which are so small that very little water serves to flush them thoroughly—in some cases the flow from two or three large houses is sufficient to flush an entire system. But at the head of each sewer is placed a small automatic flush-tank, and this is filled with water, say twice a day. When filled, it discharges by its own weight in from forty to fifty seconds, and the entire pipe is swept clear of all obstructions by the weight of the water.

It would be very interesting to know what Colonel Waring would propose for the disposition of the sewage in Sacra-

mento, for instance, after being carried to a given point by the sewers. That, indeed, is a distinct matter. Sanitary science would suggest the disposal of heavy matter by fire. Heat is the one great and chief destroyer of foul matter. The disposal of liquid sewage is more difficult, and especially in a plains town where the fall is not great. One decided advantage of the Waring system is the increased fall that can be secured by bringing the pipes nearer to the surface, whereas great sewers must of necessity be sunk deeply. We are not prejudiced for or against any system; there is none tried elsewhere that will not need modification for any other city to which it is sought to apply it.

The Inter-Ocean says: "Fortunately the men of the country take proper interest in politics, and, understanding the importance of good management, are in condition to rightly estimate the value of men who have capacity or talent for management, and who have interest enough in a party or a principle to make sacrifices in its behalf." Which assertion we deny in toto. The majority of men do not take proper interest in politics, else there would be fewer bosses, less venality in public life and fewer caucasian dynasties. The majority of men neglect political duty, for the mere voting for this or that candidate put up by bosses and prepared caucuses is not a discharge of political duty, and involves no devotion to party or principle. The man really interested is he who most concerns himself with the beginnings of political activity—in the town and ward meeting, in the caucus and the primary. For in these government has its genesis, but from the activity of the boss who makes politics a trade, and the inactivity of the majority who permit business to absorb them, spring all the political ills of the day.

SEVEN years ago a girl in San Francisco stepped into one of the sidewalk traps carelessly owners leave for unwary pedestrians. She was badly hurt and sued the owner of the trap for damages. The jury very properly awarded her \$3,000. The girl is now a woman, but has only just recovered final judgment, and only now will receive that which she should have had seven years ago. This long delay of the law is very exasperating. It ought not to be possible; a system that is so slow in movement works denial of human rights and is rather an obstruction than an aid to good government. The laws need some radical amendments to prevent these intolerable delays. Most young men would like to know the outcome of their lawsuits before they die, and prefer to enjoy that which they see to recover before old age wholly overtakes them. The motion for new trial, the long delay in settling statements, the new trial itself, and the hearings, the pleasure for postponement, the appeal and the appeal repeated, and the great lapse of time before the appellate tribunal gets hold of or decides the case—or any of its phases—all these things contribute to the defeat of justice. Of course it cannot always be so. In this age of push and energy and speed, the people will establish a system of procedure for Courts in harmony with the spirit of progress. We like the plan proposed a year ago by Judge T. B. McFarland, and that it was not brought to the attention of the last Legislature is a matter for regret. The plan proposed such a method of settling statements and determining motions for a new trial to greatly hasten litigation. It proposed that the Supreme Court should not send cases back for re-trial, but should render the proper judgment itself on appeal, with some rare exceptions. By this system the disposition to try cases carelessly would be discouraged, and new trials would become infrequent. The details of the plan it is not necessary to now give, it is sufficient to know that eminent lawyers recognize and deplore the law's delay, and the abuses of the new trial and appeal system. They should discuss the subject with the people, and thus secure to the public thought such intelligence upon it, that legislation may be possible in a remedial direction.

CODY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Hon. William F. Cody, better known in America as "Buffalo Bill," and a representative of the American border and wild West, has accomplished that which must make the average American showman green with envy. Bill has captured one of the foremost statesmen of the age. If he has not literally chained him to the wharf wheel of his "Wild West" show, he has at least done so metaphorically. Hereafter the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone is for all advertising purposes the Hon. Cody may contemplate, as much a part and parcel of "Bill's" show as if he were mounted upon one of the "Wild West" broncos and made to do the bucking act in the ring. Bill has gone to England with a parcel of American Indians, some plains cowboys, a herd of kickin' mustangs, a buffalo or two, wigmam equipage, fringed buckskin at liftime, and a fine supply of self-cooking revolvers and repeating rifles. He is the avant garde of the American exhibition in London, and to turn an honest penny in time, has opened up his show upon the exhibition grounds, some weeks in advance of the inauguration of the exposition itself. Thither came Mr. Gladstone, in company with the Marquis of Lorne and a group of distinguished people, witnessed "Bill's" feats of sharpshooting and horsemanship, the evolutions of the long-haired cowboys, and the ungraceful antics of the redskins. It is a little difficult for Americans to understand the profound interest an exhibition of half-tamed aborigines of this continent and the specimens of American frontier civilization awakes in England. Such an exhibition in the heart of the old country certainly is deemed a marvelous thing—a revelation, a cause for wonderment beyond the comprehension of Americans, to whom such scenes are common and devoid of much romantic interest. Bill has given his "Wild West" show an interest attaching to no other; after the performance he invited his distinguished visitors to lunch with him, and they accepted. It is not related whether the chief viands were jerked buffalo meat, bacon and beans and rum; but whatever the spread, the lunch went to the right spot, and warmed the grand old man to a degree that Bill had no difficulty in getting him upon his feet post prandial, and the result was one of the best social evenings that could possibly be had.

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Time From Mount Hamilton.

The time by which the railroad clocks at San Francisco and Oakland wharf are regulated is obtained daily from the U.S. Observatory, at Mount Hamilton, and every two or three days it is telegraphed to Sacramento, where the chronometer is kept by which railroads in the State of California employ, above and east of Sacramento, regulate their watches and clocks daily, as the operators here strike 12 M. over the time by which the railroads in the west are regulated by the U.S. Observatory.

Land Office Matters.

The following business was transacted in the United States Land Office in this city yesterday:

Administrative appointments—Norman V. Nichols, Yolo County; Andrew county, D. S. No. 9540. Allowed and filed.

Final proof (Agricultural)—Richard H. Rogers, Folsom, Sacramento County; H. A. No. 3931. Dismissed on motion of applicant.

Mineral—Horace D. Ranlett, San Andreas, Calaveras County; Satellite Copper Co. and Mill-site, M. A. 1297. Suspended for further proof.

Apprentice—Parkinson Reed, mountain camp, Calaveras County; household applicant, No. 4425—from decision of Register rejecting final proof. Transmitted to Land Office, Frances L. Hilliard, mountain ranch, Calaveras County; H. A. No. 4128—from decision of Register rejecting final proof. Transmitted to General Land Office.

Fashions for Gentlemen.

Despite all the ridicule cast upon everything that is "English, you know," London continues to set the fashion in men's clothes, and the garments of the masculine gender are more English this season than ever. The ladies' fashions are in the spring style that may be called men's looseness. Every garment is made as loose as it can be worn while yet preserving the contour of the figure, and the looser or "baggy" dress garners the more it pleases a gentleman.

Trousers are extremely wide and full in almost straight lines from thigh to heel. They are usually made with any spring that is in the bottom. Cascades are used the waist, the pattern is often a doublet of gray and brown and mixture of the same colors. Stripes retain their popularity, and the new styles being very increasing constantly. It would seem that these facts compared, increase of consumption of malt liquors, decrease of consumption of spirits, and increase of drunkenness disproportional to the increase in population, assumed that the beer-drinking is not conducive, as is claimed, to sobriety. The one premise, however, in the syllabic which is not yet established is that we have assumed that the increase of drunkenness has been disproportional to the increase of population.

This is the one question which is now to be fought out by the temperature and anti-prohibition advocates and apostles, and it is engaging a great deal of attention. The difficulty is to fix upon any rational basis for measuring the sum or per cent. of drunkenness in any one year, or group of years, with another year or group of years.

It is very easy to understand why the Manufacturers' Association should stand out for section four of the interstate commerce law. To them it means protection against Eastern manufacturers; but what does it mean for the consumers of their manufactures. Those middlemen of the San Joaquin valley who earliest felt the effect of advanced prices, have sent on a protest to the Commission. They found that they were forced to charge the consumer more for his supplies than they were compelled to pay more for their stocks. Of course the consumer who is to sell this Democratic free trade protection is a veritable two-edged sword.

The Chicago Times: "The Califor-

nia manufacturers who have protested against the suspension of the fourth section in favor of the Pacific railroads will not be satisfied, because they will not get all the protection they have been expecting from the high rates established under the law." Certainly not. As the San Francisco Cal yesterday well said, there can be no real protection to them with

the water ways free to carry as they like and the Canadian Pacific road untrammeled by any interstate commerce law folly. But suppose for one moment that they could be protected against the manufacturers of their fellow-citizens just over a State line, on what ground of right, reason or justice can such protection be defended? Are we indeed, in this Union, all antagonists, each striving to crush the other and gain by each other's downfall? Or are we citizens of a common country, enjoying the inalienable right to move freely with and through any State and trade in any section of the Republic freely?

The Inter-Ocean says: "Fortunately the men of the people of Plumas as resist the law must be taught that their action is certain to bring down punishment upon them, as the rising and setting of the sun is to recur. The Government of the United States is the representative of the sovereignty of the people of the nation, and they have never submitted for any great length of time to rebellion again; it much less will they tolerate lawlessness in a distant county in California. No matter what the cause or what the equities, the laws of the land and the decrees of the Courts always will have, as they always have had, the support of the people, because they themselves make them. Whenever sets himself up to defy the Courts in this country invites ruin; the misguided people of Plumas who have been guilty of the outrages reported yesterday and to-day, have cut themselves loose from whatever of sympathy they may have had. The judgment of the impartial citizenship of the day condemns them. Tolerance will no more be a virtue in dealing with them; they have forfeited their claims to general consideration, and it remains only for the power of the United States to be invoked, to the fullness of its strength, to punish them for their rebellion."

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ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Clinic Opera House—Matinee and evening; Robert E. Mullie, Chorus.

Prom to morrow—Knights of Labor.

Employment wanted.

Dealers in coal meeting.

Attention Turners.

Strawberry and ice-cream festival.

March to morrow—Greenwood & Morans vs. Atoms.

Pool-selling notice.

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

ACTIONS.

Bell & Co., 916 J street—To-day.

Bell & Co.—This morning.

Business Advertisements.

Lost—A linked bracelet.

Bed Horn—It drives.

Bids for hospital supplies.

Cattle for sale.

Watch for sale.

Lost—a gold pin.

Mrs. Spillman's school.

Wichita & Lubin Millinery.

L. L. Lewis & Co.—Vapor stoves.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baseball. At Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon the Altas and Greenhead & Morans will have another tussle. The former will be reinforced by Mullie, who will play third base, and Powers, who will probably play shortstop, and addition of the club hope with that team will resume his old place in center field. Mullie has been engaged by the Altas permanently, but Powers only for this occasion, though he may be signed for the season if arrangements can't be made. There are other good players that can be secured by the Altas, but to pay them the club will have more money than will be received at the gate. Billy McLaughlin's case will be up to the court at San Francisco this morning, when it will be discussed motion to transfer it to Sacramento will be made. It is not probable that he will play to-morrow. Lovell will occupy the box. The Greenhead & Morans will have an excursion party with them, the steamer T. C. Walker leaving with the visitors at 11 o'clock to-night.

There will be a game at the Park in the morning between two clubs of the Amateur Association, one from the Wells, Fargo & Co. mine and a nine from the State Capitol and Printing Office, if the arrangements have been completed.

The Elma Club of Dixon, has withdrawn from the Valley Amateur League. They play the Oletas, of Davisville, to-morrow.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday the case of Ah Ben, charged with arson, in burning Ah Day's house, was heard, the complainant witness not wishing to prosecute, and the other evidence being lost, Justice James Sullivan was convicted of petit larceny in stealing shoes from Gus Lavenson's, notwithstanding his doing some exacting, stout swearing, and he will receive sentence this morning. Frank Tax was convicted of finding \$2.50. The fine was made a nominal one, because of the fact that, though a licensee had been obtained for him, he did not have a badge, and hence had not been registered at the police office. The case of Laura Sprout, for battery upon Lizzie Belmont, and the case of the latter for disturbing Laura's peace, were continued until to-day. Lizzie was too sick to appear..... Daniel Daley was convicted of keeping a common drunkard, and sentenced to twenty days in the county jail.

The Long and Short of It.

If a party who make purchases at the stores will compare the present prices with those of a few weeks ago, they will find that the "long and short haul business" has caused a marked advance all along the line. It has caused the wholesalers and retailer to remark their goods at advances on former prices, ranging all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. Bell & Co. given a few cents per cent, cotton twine 2 cents per pound; woodenware, from 50 to 75 per cent; paper of all kinds, 33 per cent; products of paper factories 25 per cent; leather, 11 cents per pound; hats, 10 per cent; wire 10 per cent; beer, \$3 per barrel; case, soaps, from 1 to 2 cents per pound; corned beef and canned goods of all kinds, 10 per cent, and all will be advanced at least 10 per cent. The law is not changed, all kinds of meat, 1 cent per pound. All articles imported from the East have advanced similarly to those above quoted.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR PICNIC.—The picnic of L. A. 7839, Knights of Labor, which takes place at Beach's Grove, to-morrow, promises to be one of the best of the season in all respects. A steamer and barge will convey the excursionists to the grove, leaving at 8 a.m. and returning at 4 p.m. The boat will not be allowed to go near the boat or grounds, and strict order will be maintained. The First Artillery Band will play for those on the steamer and barge during the trip, and for dancing at the grove. The program of amusements and list of prizes is given in the advertisement.

PICTURE OF THE TURNERS.—At Richmond Grove to-morrow the thirty-third annual picnic of the Sacramento Turn-Verein will be held. This year there will be a great number and variety of amusements, principal among which will be gymnastic exercises by the pupils of the boys' and girls' classes for prizes. Care will be taken for the preservation of order, and to prevent disturbance of spectators from being present. The grove is in fine order, and the new dancing platform will fill all the requirements.

ROBERT ENMET CLUB PICNIC.—The fifth annual picnic of the Robert Emmet Club will be held at Richmond Grove on Sunday, May 23d. The Hussar Band will furnish music for the day. There will be a separate platform for fig, red and horn pipe dancing, and concert violinists to play. The band will be in the grove, having the picnic in charge, so that it shall be the best, ever given under the auspices of the club, and they have had every reason to expect success.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Propst, aged about 65 years, went to the Clunie building to call a man rooming there, but slipped on the stairs and fell, suffering a compound fracture of the left leg below the knee. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where the Physician attended to the injury, and then removed on a cot to the County Hospital.

U. S. BILLINGSBERRY has purchased Mr. Tracy's interest in the grocery business of Kilgore & Co., corner of Tenth and K streets. Hereafter the firm will be known as Kilgore & Co. The new firm deserves well of the public as both are experienced and thorough business men. This house carries a full and complete stock of first-class groceries, which will always be sold at the lowest prices.

YOUTHFUL ENTERTAINMENT.—The I-Ju-Ran Society, composed of juvenile members, has organized. The Seven Old Families of Lester, Town of Lester, the Congregational church have been meeting. Every seat was taken, and some who came were found only standing room. Dr. L. Seiler of New York sang a baritone solo. Misses A. and L. Kalbe played a violin and piano duet. Miss Estelle Robb, Miss Mary Barnes, a very little girl, with a sweet and well-trained voice sang a solo, and was loudly encouraged. Laura Terry and Alice Bierle sang a solo. The girls sang a solo, and Misses Estelle Robb and Dr. Seiler who took part in the opera were Masters H. Linnell, Myrtle Robb, R. Holt, A. Goodhue, L. Powers, W. Cass, L. Goodhue, W. Wells, S. St. John, and G. P. Powers, and Miss Estelle Robb. Burris Aitken, Robb Wilder and Hartwell. At the close of the literary exercises refreshments were served.

GROSSES AMUSEMENTS.—Shoes, 29 cents; boys' knee pants, 40 cents; boys' suits, plated \$9.95; men's suits, \$5, to-day's sale. Red House.

NO PIANO but the "Matushka" has the tuning pins bushed into a solid iron frame. Silver Medal at Mechanics Fair.

SECOND-HAND EMERSON square piano, 72 octave, in fine condition. A bargain for cash. L. H. K. Hammer Music Store, 820 J street.

We noticed on sale yesterday at the Sacramento Market 308 and 310 K street, a lot of Boldin Island asparagus. This vegetable is free from strings, and is the best in the market.

CALL at New York Market for choice meats of all kinds, at lowest possible prices. Odell & Herzog, proprietors.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

TWO MEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN CONNECTION WITH THE KLUMPF MURDER.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Chief Dillman and Deputy Sheriff Warren Drew drove in a hack to the residence of Theodore Denning, at Twenty-first and W streets, and there arrested a man named Harry Griffin, who was recently taken by Mr. Denning into his employ, and has conducted himself so well that his employer could scarcely believe him guilty of any offense. The arrest would have been made earlier, but the man, when Griffin could not be found until a late hour. When aroused from his slumbers and told that he was under arrest, Griffin became very nervous and confused, and asked, "What do you want?" He wanted to know if he was to be arrested for burglarizing Dr. Dixen's room at the Golden Eagle Hotel, though he was really arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Klimp, the man killed at Eighth street, and he was not found until a late hour. 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DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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For two years.....\$ 10.50
For three months.....\$ 2.50
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Terms, One Year.....\$2.00

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second-class matter.

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1 square (6¹/₂ in. by 6 in.) one time.....\$1.00
1 square (6¹/₂ in. by 6 in.) three times.....\$2.50
1 square (inside position), three times.....\$3.50
1 square (not in every day), one dollar each time.
Local ("") notices, \$1.00 each time; extra time, average even words to a line.

For the RECORD-UNION.]

LINES TO A FRIEND.

There's a little heart to night,
While stars both in the sky,
No gleam of sunshines lights my path,
Or where dark clouds arise;
The saddest sight of summer flowers,
I faded now, and gone.

The winds of life, like other days,
Are still, and still they blow;
Long months of sorrow lie between,
These halcyon days and now,
The joyous smile cannot conceal
The gloom upon my brow.

She wept, and I was sad,
Seek not to know the pain,
That lurks in the breaking heart,
It's all I ask me not again.

Stern sorrow with its blighting hand,
Hath brought me grief and care,
And oftentimes these seem to be
Painful to bear;

But though the lip is wreathed with smile,
No sunshine fills the heart,
For love is dead, and there,
All bids no happiness depart.

—Mrs. NELLIE BLOOM,
West Oakland, April 27, 1887.

HET.

A Romance of the Bush.

I was on some Government duty last year in New South Wales, that took me into the local Postoffices. In the back parlor, at the Gundaroor Postoffice, I had a long chat with the son of the Postmaster; a fine young fellow, perhaps a little over thirty. He was manager to a local sheep king, and rejoiced in the curious Christian name of Het. The following is his account of the circumstances that led to his being so named:

"I was there certainly; but I don't remember much about it. Was told, I can vouch for the truth of it, for she and him too, often and often have told it to me, and others. They've told it apart, each by their two selves, and they often tell it together, telling about him, making him out to have been the hero, and telling it all so that she was the hero—heroin, I should say. But I expect each of 'em always told it about the same words. You see it was a good deal like any sort of fixed itself in their memories, and what happened after fixed it firmly yet."

"I've been manager on this station up here eight years; and I was 'boy' boy, and with the men, and the horses, and the marts were carried on horseback once a week, the rest of the way. After the road, for a bit—say twenty miles—the track was good, and then it came to a country road, and so on, where she stopped, not daring to move, trying to see over the trees, and shouting till she couldn't speak, and they never came. By and by she got thirsty, and I said, 'Come on, Het.' Then when he'd fed Lady about five o'clock, he groaned her up in style, for he used to say, 'You must have the horse that carried the child, and the woman who was to be born, and so on.' She showed him the saddle, and the pistol, and everything. Her husband and his chum rode after them, telling her to stop and stop where she was. She sat there, and then she rode off. First, went into a patient, and a little while she lay across the track, right under the woman's feet. She screamed out, and that started the horses. Off they went, and the clean scrub, riding every blessed thing that got in their way, and so on, and had got her to eat a bit of breakfast, he was quite pleased to see how much better she looked.

"Het, he'd fed Lady about five o'clock, he groaned her up in style, for he used to say, 'You must have the horse that carried the child, and the woman who was to be born, and so on.'

"After a bit she started to cry a low sort of way, and then Standard, he set her up again. He told her she was found, and that all the worst of being lost was done with, and not to cry, and so on. Then the time, poor fellow, though he didn't hurry home, and rejoiced in the curious Christian name of Het. The following is his account of the circumstances that led to his being so named:

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